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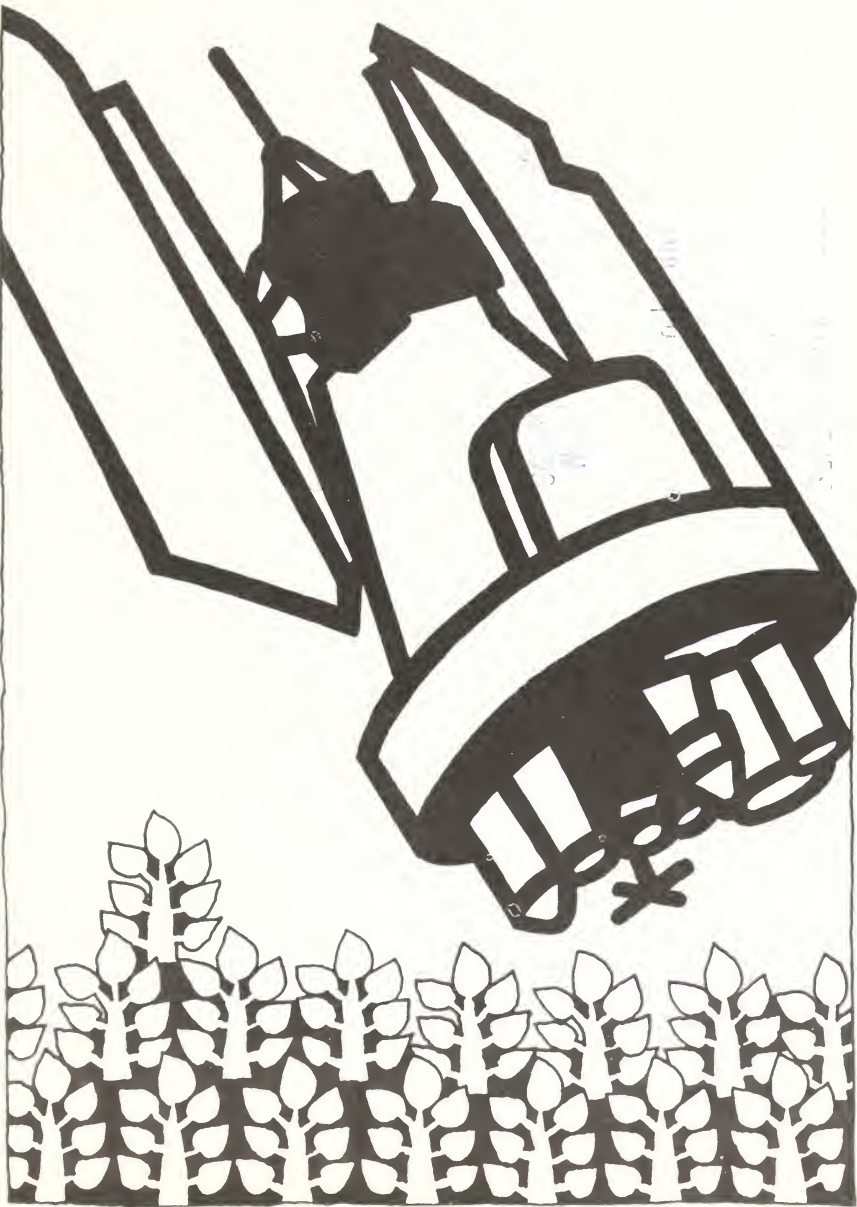
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agricultural situation

THE CROP REPORTERS MAGAZINE • JULY 1976
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

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WHAT'S GOING ON UP THERE

WHAT'S GOING ON UP THERE

We've come a long way since that day when someone snapped the first land area photograph from a balloon:

Aerial photographs for soil and crop surveys. . . aircraft-mounted thermal scanners to detect forest fires. . . aerial infrared photography to identify crops.

Now USDA stands on the threshold of gathering many kinds of remotely sensed data. And although no agency in the Department of Agriculture regularly uses space imagery in its day-to-day operations, many, including SRS, are actively exploring its potential benefits.

All USDA's satellite research is carried out with the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and centers on data relayed back to earth from two LANDSAT satellites orbiting some 580 miles high.

LANDSAT I, which was launched in July 1972, and LANDSAT II (February 1975) circle the earth in a continuous polar orbit, covering the entire United States every 9 days. The two space vehicles transmit a wealth of data that's available to anyone who wants it.

Scientists, for example, expect they can monitor the information to detect earthquakes before they occur. And resource explorers say that satellite imagery can help them locate deposits of needed ores and minerals.

SRS, of course, sees in satellite imagery the potential for use in its crop estimating program. Research toward this goal has two main thrusts.

First, SRS is examining the role of LANDSAT data in classifying land use. Determining what land is planted to crops, used for range, or

given to nonagricultural uses forms a basic step in constructing a sample unit from which to collect agricultural information in SRS's regular survey program.

Right now, SRS relies on medium altitude photographs secured by aircraft to do the job. However, much of this photography isn't kept current and covers only limited land areas.

The LANDSAT satellites, with their wide area coverage repeated at frequent intervals, offer the potential for up-to-date land use classification. Preliminary research indicates that improved land use classification would produce more precise crop estimates.

Thanks to farmers' cooperation over the years and proper sampling and analyzing techniques used by SRS, estimates of acreage and production for major crops have proven quite accurate. The degree of accuracy is somewhat better at the national level than for individual States or counties.

Improving all levels of estimates by current methods—larger mail surveys and more interviews—could prove extremely costly. Satellite imagery, properly refined, might hold the answer and could also mean less time required of farmers to answer survey questionnaires. This forms the second main part of SRS's remote sensing research.

While the LANDSATs haven't shown much promise in determining crop yields, they can, with reasonable accuracy, identify crops and indicate planted acreage for the Nation and harder-to-estimate States and counties.

The satellites identify individual crops by measuring the solar energy reflected from each. Different crops reflect varying amounts of energy, and these signals, which are picked up by the LANDSATs, become what researchers call the crop's "signature." Once the signature of a given crop is known, technicians can then identify other areas where

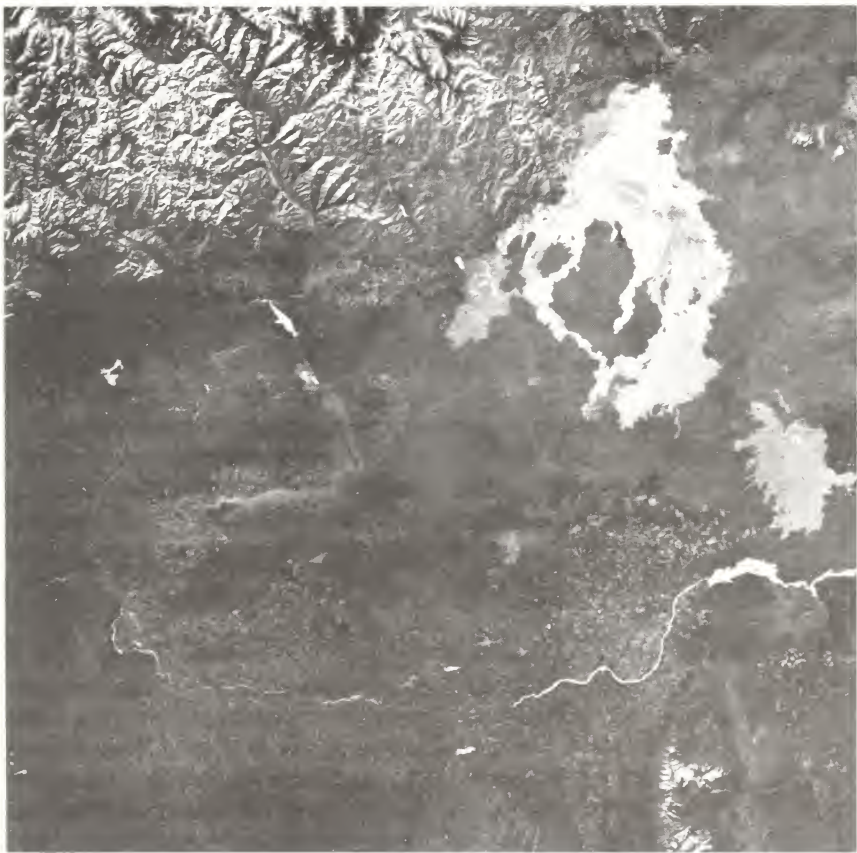
the same crop is planted.

But the system isn't foolproof. During various stages of the growing season, one crop's signature may be about the same as another's, making it difficult to tell the two apart. This is the case, for example, with early season corn and soybeans.

The satellite does not take a "picture" of the crop or land in the usual sense of the word, but rather, it collects impressions and transmits these to ground stations as digital information which is converted to a rough reflection of what the satellite saw.

That's why researchers need "ground truth." This is the actual on-the-ground observation of what crops are planted where. Researchers use ground observations to "train" computers to identify crops and land use from the digital information transmitted by satellite. Information gathered on the ground also serves as a check on the accuracy of the satellite and computer results.

This summer, SRS enumerators are gathering ground data on crop acreage and land use in Kansas, Illinois, and California for comparison with satellite



The Snake River winds its way through the bottom of this 100-square mile section of Idaho. The photo, taken from a LANDSAT satellite 580 miles high, contains over 7½ million data points to measure reflected energy. Each data point corresponds to a little over one acre.

information. This marks the first attempt to classify LANDSAT imagery for entire States on a complete coverage basis.

Improvements in processing satellite data have helped make this large-scale project possible. SRS now relies on a massive network of computers in Ames, Calif., to handle the information.

It takes this computer network only 2 minutes to process a 10,000 square nautical mile image containing 7½ million data points. Back

in 1972, smaller computers required 8 hours to do the same job.

But despite this increasing sophistication, data collection from satellites will never completely replace personal contacts with farmers to prepare agricultural estimates. At this point, for example, researchers do not expect space imagery to ever record livestock and poultry numbers. Also, ground observations will always be needed to train computers to classify our major field crops.



Personal interviews with farmers provide an on-the-ground check of what crops are planted where. Researchers use this information to "train" computers to identify crop acreage from digital data transmitted from space.

LESSONS IN MARKETING

Fluctuating grain markets have ruined many a calm night's sleep for farmers who dream of making a profit on their crops.

In Ohio, the Cooperative Extension Service has come up with a way to awaken new market understanding among farmers—a college-level course in grain marketing. And farmers needn't even visit campus to participate.

During the winters of 1974 and 1975, John Sharp, grain marketing professor at Ohio State University, conducted such a course for almost 600 farmers. The nine 3-hour sessions included homework, finals, grades, and graduation certificates.

"Many farmers are excellent producers, but poor marketers," explains Sharp. "Once they have the tools, however, farmers can become their own best marketers, since they know their own operations better than anyone else."

The grain marketing courses came about when farmers and elevator operators in Ohio's major grain producing areas began asking for help with their marketing decisions. Some 115 farmer-students attended the first course, held in two counties from December 1973 through the following March.

The course begins with economic principles involved in marketing, moves on to the structure of the market, and ends with practical applications of the ideas learned.

Subjects covered include the futures market—theory and practice, supply and demand factors affecting grain prices, elasticity of demand, grain contracting, hedging, delayed pricing of grain, "basis" pricing of grain and feed-stuff, transportation, storage, and world grain trade.

A \$25 enrollment fee includes a 6-month subscription to the *Wall*

Street Journal, which participants use to make paper transactions on the futures market. For a first-hand look at grain trading, farmers also have the option of spending a day at the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

What do farmers think about the course? One farmer-student put it this way: "If I don't gain a cent by using much of the information we learned, I got my entry fee paid for just by learning of the many things. . . that go into making up our price and marketing structure."

DAIRY DETAILS

U.S. dairymen marketed less milk and cream in 1975 but that didn't stop them from grossing a record \$9.9 billion in sales.

Stepped-up prices, says SRS's Crop Reporting Board, more than offset the small decline in marketings, pushing total receipts up nearly 4.5 percent over the previous high a year earlier. The average producer earned \$8.79 a cwt. in combined sales of milk and cream, 38 cents more than in 1974.

Last year's milk output remained virtually unchanged at around 115.5 billion pounds, of which dairymen sold just over 112 billion pounds (milk equivalent). Marketings included whole milk and producer-separated cream sold to plants and dealers, as well as milk sold directly to consumers.

Plants and dealers bought just over 110 billion pounds of whole milk and paid dairymen about \$9.6 billion. Direct sales to consumers worked out to \$249 million, up slightly from a year earlier. Cream sales, on the other hand, dipped more than 5 percent to \$9.4 million.

A little over 3 billion pounds of milk produced last year never left the dairy farm. Producers and their families consumed just over half of it in milk, butter, and cream, and fed the balance to their calves.

ADDED PINCH TO PROPERTY TAXES

What farm cost has risen the most since 1967? If you guessed real estate taxes, you were right on target.

USDA economists say that as of March 1, 1976, these taxes had vaulted an estimated 53 percent over the 1967 mark—and 1,186 percent since 1909-13.

In a recent report, economists noted that State and local taxes charged on farm property cost the Nation's producers \$2.58 billion in 1974, 5.5 percent more than the year before. That worked out to \$2.70 an acre, versus \$2.56 in 1973.

Accelerating real estate taxes reflect what economists call "cost-push" inflation, where stepped-up costs of supplies and salaries have made it more costly for State and local governments to provide existing services. Expansion of these services and development of new programs have also driven up expenses.

To cope with spiraling costs, State and county officials have had to look for bigger tax receipts—the bulk of

which come from real estate taxes.

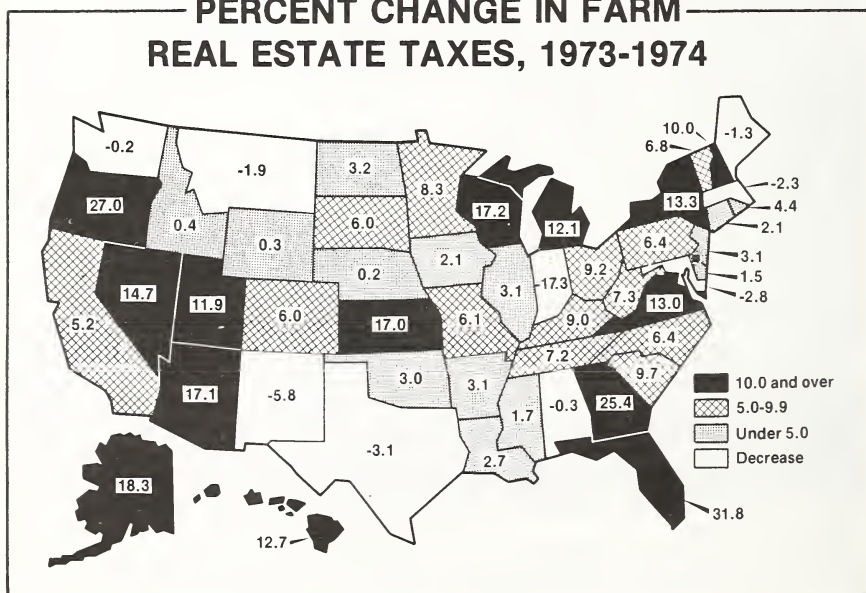
Nationwide, property tax receipts grew as assessments caught up with the rise in real estate values. Nonetheless, the past 10 years have seen income from real estate taxes account for a declining share of total tax receipts.

During 1974, taxes per acre levied on farm property increased in 41 States, with 14 States reporting hikes of over 10 percent. Farmers in 13 States faced increases ranging from 5 to 10 percent, while taxes in 14 other States climbed less than 5 percent.

In contrast, farmers in Indiana, which has become less reliant on property taxes as a source of receipts, saw their real estate taxes cut by more than 17 percent.

New Mexico rolled back per acre taxes by nearly 6 percent due to reduced tax rates and unchanged farm real estate values. In seven remaining States, taxes per acre decreased less than 5 percent.

**PERCENT CHANGE IN FARM
REAL ESTATE TAXES, 1973-1974**



MORE TO FARM INCOME...

Using net farm income to measure farm family income can be like trying to gauge an iceberg by the size of its tip.

In 1970, for example, income from farming made up less than half the total net income of a farm operator family.

It wasn't always that way. A farm business was once assumed to be the main source of farm family income, and the family's economic welfare was closely tied to the level of net farm income. It was also assumed that a farm operator and his family stood little chance of finding off-farm jobs.

Historically, the income of nonfarm families hovered well above that of farm residents. But during the 1960's, that income gap narrowed, partly because income from off-farm sources increased. Between 1960 and 1970, net farm income grew 44 percent. But at the same time, earnings from off-farm sources shot up 105 percent.

In a 1970 survey representing 2.4 million farm families, more than 80 percent of the families reported off-farm income. Their net cash earnings totaled \$26.2 billion. Net income from farming, excluding Government payments, supplied \$11.1 billion. But the remainder came from earnings off the farm.

Roughly 53 percent of the families surveyed reported earnings from wages and salaries, which accounted for nearly three-fifths of all off-farm income.

Nearly a fifth of the farm families did custom work in 1970, but that supplied less than 6 percent of total off-farm income. Some 10 percent of the families reported a nonfarm business or professional practice, and a similar number realized earnings from renting nonfarm property and from other sources.

Over a fifth of the farm families reported net farm losses totaling \$2.1 billion. But total off-farm income of families claiming losses reached \$4.3 billion—more than double their losses. Without income earned off the farm, many of those families could not have sustained or covered losses for an extended period.

This means, of course, that off-farm income could be providing staying power for families with small farm holdings and partly account for the relatively stable number of farm residents that recent years have witnessed.

POULTRY WRAP-UP

U.S. poultry producers had their ups and downs last year.

Up was gross income from sales of eggs, chickens, and broilers, which, for the year ended November 30, 1975, brought producers \$5.8 billion, compared with \$5.5 billion the year before. According to SRS's Crop Reporting Board, egg sales provided 48 percent of the total, broilers 50 percent, and other chickens, the remaining 2.

Farm eggs sold for 52½ cents a dozen, almost a cent less than in 1974. But higher prices for broilers and chickens meant sales totaling more than \$3 billion, as producers' gross income climbed 18 percent. Gross income from broilers alone came to \$2.9 billion, up 19 percent from 1974.

On the down side, though, was about every phase of poultry production. Egg output, at 64.4 billion, slipped 3 percent from 1974; broiler production dropped 2 percent; and output of other chickens fell 4 percent.

Producers not only marketed fewer chickens in 1975, but saved fewer for their own tables. Some 14 million chickens were consumed on farms where grown, down a million from 1974.

SURVEYSCOPE

To give our readers a clearer picture of the vast scope of SRS activities, Agricultural Situation presents a series of articles on special surveys undertaken in various States. While these are not national surveys, they are important to the agriculture in individual States.

"Peaches, the 'queen of fruit,'" claims Roger Foster, Statistician in Charge of the South Carolina Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, "form one of our State's most important crops. Last year's harvest meant \$34 million for Palmetto State growers.

"Over three-fourths of the peaches produced in South Carolina go for fresh market use. Not only are we the No. 1 peach producer in the Southeast, but nationwide, we rank second only to California. On top of that, our growers produced more fresh market peaches than any other State during 3

of the past 5 years."

Because the peach crop is so important to the South Carolina economy, fruit growers and related industry need current information on the number of trees, their age and variety, and recent marketing trends to make wise decisions about future operations.

"That's why, late last year, we decided to take a comprehensive fruit tree survey. Fruit production is an ever-changing business," explains Foster, "with some growers rapidly expanding their orchards and others



Jim Crowley, president of the South Carolina Peach Council, was one of the producers . . .

'pushing out their trees' and calling it quits.

"We hadn't done a comprehensive survey of the State's peach trees since right after the 1972 harvest. And in view of relatively high peach tree death losses in recent years, we felt a critical need to re-inventory the population of bearing trees, measure changes in the varieties being planted, and determine shifts in the relative importance of the State's major producing areas."

With the cooperation of the College of Agricultural Sciences, Clemson University, Foster's office conducted the Peach Tree Inventory survey last January and February. Questionnaires were mailed to over 300 commercial peach growers.

Growers were asked to report—by variety—the number and ages of their trees, how many bushels of peaches they harvested in 1975, and how many trees they planned to plant or remove from production in 1976. SRS enumerators made follow-up visits

and telephoned producers who failed to reply.

"We got responses from 98 percent of the growers contacted," claims Foster, "and less than 3 percent of the State's peach tree numbers had to be estimated."

Survey results showed that since 1972, South Carolina's peach trees had increased 16 percent to 2.6 million, as growers planted about 700,000 new trees and removed over 300,000 diseased or low-producing trees.

Blake, a late season freestone peach, remained the most popular variety grown in South Carolina. Blakes are prized for their attractive color and for maintaining their firmness during shipping.

But the biggest gainer in tree numbers since 1972 was Redglobe, a versatile, highly colored mid-season variety that's recommended for commercial canning and processing as well as for fresh market use.



... who responded to South Carolina's peach tree inventory survey taken earlier this year.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR PESTICIDES

The pesticide outlook can be summed up in one word: favorable.

Not only are supplies ample for this year's expanded acreage, but prices have leveled off, too, according to USDA economists.

Production of all pesticides for use in 1976 should range 10-15 percent over 1975. Also helping are increased carryover supplies, estimated at 13 percent of the previous year's output, versus only 8 percent in early 1975.

Last January and February, a survey of 25 firms that produce about two-thirds of all U.S. farm pesticides revealed that production problems caused by the energy crisis and raw material shortages in 1974 and early 1975 had all but disappeared.

Fewer than 10 percent of the firms reported problems—compared with 72 percent in 1974. Most blamed inadequate capacities rather than lack of raw materials.

The price picture shows little change from last season. Manufacturers have upped their charges to

dealers only modestly compared with the past 2 years. And retail list prices have inched up less than 5 percent, versus roughly 25 percent last year.

Distributors, meantime, reported that growers are paying somewhat lower prices than last year, especially for herbicides. For most producers, that's welcome relief from 1973-1975, when price tags on 10 major pesticide products shot up more than 50 percent.

On the demand side, farmers will probably use 5-10 percent more pesticides than last year. As of April 1, cotton growers planned to up their acreage by 16 percent, a move that should increase demand for cotton herbicides and insecticides by a similar amount. More modest increases expected for corn, sorghum, and wheat will also stimulate pesticide sales.

Prospects look good for next year as well. Manufacturers revealed plans to expand production capacity by 10-15 percent this year and 5-10 percent in 1977.

THE PESTICIDE PICTURE

Item	Fungi- cides	Herbi- cides	Insecti- cides	All pesti- cides
<i>Percent</i>				
Production (expected 1976 as a percent of 1975)	(2)	114	115	112
Inventory carryover (percent of production):				
1975	22	10	22	13
1974	9	7	9	8
1973	--	--	--	14
Prices received (percent of previous year):				
1976	105	106	105	106
1975	--	--	--	123
1974	--	--	--	125
Net supply (1976 percent of 1975)	103	117	128	117

¹Based on a survey of 25 basic pesticide producers conducted in January and February 1976.

²Blanks indicate data not available.

CROPLAND HOLDS ITS OWN



The specter of urbanization rapidly gobbling up our cropland is not the threat it may seem.

Looking at airphotos of 53 counties that experienced 20 percent of the U.S. population increase between 1960 and 1970, USDA's Economic Research Service found that urban uses accounted for only 16 percent of the total land area, up from 13 percent in 1960.

In all counties, each person added to the population resulted in one-sixth of an acre of rural land shifting into urban use. But only a third of this rural land had been in crops.

Also, researchers noted that advancing urbanization sometimes meant more intense use of land already given to urban areas.

In 1970, land in agricultural uses—cropland, pasture and range, and farmsteads—made up 39 percent of the study area, versus 42 percent 9 years earlier.

Cropland's share of the 53 counties dropped from 33 to 30 percent of the total land area. But losses

weren't all to urbanization. In fact, only about a half of the 500,000 acres taken out of cropland went to urban uses and more new cropland was brought into production than was lost to urban development.

Open idle land—unforested terrain showing no sign of other use—took the biggest share of land formerly in crops. Similarly, most new cropland developed during the 1960's had been open idle land.

This simultaneous diversion of cropland into idle land and idle land into crops indicates that producers continually reevaluate land capability in light of changing technologies. For example, mechanization has favored development of large tracts of level or gently sloping land.

Cropland, which slipped 3 percentage points during 1960-70, declined the most of all nonurban land uses. The others—open idle land, pasture and range, and forest—each shrank by less than 1 percentage point.

Briefings

RECENT REPORTS BY USDA OF ECONOMIC, MARKETING, AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING FARMERS.

MINK ON THE MINUS SIDE. . . U.S. mink production came to 3.1 million pelts last year, off 2% from 1974, and down 46% from 1969. Mink ranches suffered a similar decline, down 1% from a year earlier and 61% fewer than in 1969. In Wisconsin, ranch numbers plunged 12% to 265. But the State retained its title of top U.S. producer with 915,000 pelts—up 3% from 1974.

MEAT OUTPUT TRIMMED. . . Farm production of meat animals slipped to 58.3 billion pounds (liveweight) last year, off 8% from the 1974 record and the lowest level since 1967. Cattle, hogs, and sheep all shared in the downturn. Cash receipts, however, inched slightly higher last year, as bigger returns from hog and sheep marketings more than offset reduced earnings from cattle and calf marketings.

WATCHING THE WEEVIL. . . Scientists at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, cooperating with USDA's Agricultural Research Service, will soon monitor the response of boll weevils to insecticides used to control them. The researchers will watch the weevil's reactions throughout the insect's range here in the U.S. and at selected sites in Mexico. The boll weevil has remained the most serious pest of cotton since it migrated here from Mexico in the late 19th century. Another part of the study will focus on the boll weevil's response to insecticides and growth regulators used in an upcoming trial eradication program in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Growth regulators, promising new substances for insect control, prevent eggs from hatching or interfere with an insect's early development.

TOWARD FULLER RANGES. . . Forage, pasture and range research grants to the tune of \$1 million were announced this spring by USDA's Cooperative State Research Service. The grants will go to 10 different universities around the country where research will focus on upgrading the productivity, quality, and use of our pasture and rangeland, and on

basic genetic studies aimed at producing improved forage plants. Ultimate goal of the 10-State study: to expand pasture and range capacity to carry more meat animals, thereby making meat production more efficient.

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS. . . Federal outlays to rural America in fiscal 1974 and efforts to improve rural services form the subject of a recent Presidential report that's available from USDA. Entitled *Rural Development*. . . *Sixth Annual Report of the President to the Congress on Government Services to Rural America*, the report compares the metro-nonmetro distribution of outlays for human resource development, community and industrial development, housing and agriculture, and natural resources. These categories involve 182 selected Federal programs and outlays totaling \$62 billion. For a single copy of the report, write the Information Staff, Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

CONCERNING COTTON. . . Concern over future raw fiber supplies is clouding an otherwise bright demand outlook for cotton and wool. Potentially tight supplies in the face of strong demand indicates the U.S. will continue to import large amounts of cotton textiles and raw wool. Strong domestic demand for these fibers reflects our current economic recovery, expanded textile activity, and keen consumer interest in the "natural" or "soft" look of cotton, wool, and mohair.

KEEPING COOL. . . USDA marketing specialists report that using sea air to cool overseas shipments of grapefruit could cut shipping costs by 35%, or about a dollar for every 40-pound box. The improved system, developed by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, pulls cool sea air across the grapefruit and can be installed in modified dry freight containers, which are cheaper, more plentiful, and hold more boxes of fruit than the refrigerated vans now used for shipping grapefruit to European markets. In transatlantic tests from Florida to France, the cooling system trimmed shipping costs from \$2.70 to \$1.70 a box—a savings of \$980 for each van container load.

TOBACCO TRADEOFF. . . In recent years, more and more tobacco has been changing hands between the United States and Italy, says USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Around 33 million pounds of American leaf—valued at over \$50 million—passed through Italian ports in 1975, putting sales almost a third ahead in quantity and up three-fourths in value over 1974 exports. On this side of the Atlantic, the United States

accounted for more than a fourth of Italy's total tobacco exports, taking about 30 million pounds in 1974.

THE STUFF JUST WON'T GO AWAY. . .The European Community (EC) has launched an all-out effort to pare down its burdensome supplies of nonfat dry milk, but surpluses may nonetheless hit a new high of around 1.4 million metric tons by the end of this year. That's enough to provide some 3 billion people with a gallon of skim milk apiece. It could also fill the EC's usual exports of nonfat dry milk for the next 5 years. . .or even longer since markets are shrinking in the face of a dairy surplus that now grips all of Western Europe, Oceania, and North America, including Mexico.

PALM OIL PROSPECTS. . .For the marketing year ending this September 30, the U.S. is expected to import a record 1 billion pounds of palm oil—roughly 8% of all fats and oils now used in this country. However, claim USDA economists, monthly import levels have already peaked and we can expect shipments to moderate over the next 4 marketing years. Ample supplies of domestic fats and oils, as well as competitive prices, should hold U.S. palm oil imports to between 550 million and 700 million pounds a year, or 4-5% of annual use.

NOT SO SPICY. . .After hitting a record 316 million pounds in 1974, U.S. spice imports last year skidded to 276 million pounds. The value of spices entering this country also dropped—by more than \$8 million to a total of \$140 million. What was to blame? High world prices for most condiments and flavoring agents, and generally unfavorable economic conditions, which dampened demand from food processors as well as consumers.

WATCHING AND COUNTING. . .During calendar year 1976, the U.S. Customs Service is reporting weekly on the amount of foreign meat arriving in this country subject to the Meat Import Law of 1964. Previously, USDA relied on information provided by the Bureau of the Census to monitor U.S. meat imports. The new system will help USDA determine more promptly the volume of meat entering some 300 U.S. ports at an estimated rate of 1,600 single entries a month. The Meat Import Law requires that the President proclaim import quotas whenever annual imports of certain meats rise above a specified "trigger level."

Statistical Barometer

Item	1974	1975	1976—latest available data	
Farm Food Market Basket:¹				
Retail cost (1967=100)	162	175	175	March
Farm value (1967=100)	178	187	180	March
Farmer's share of retail cost (percent)	43	42	40	March
Farm Income:				
Volume of farm marketings (1967=100)	111	115	94	March
Cash receipts from farm marketings (\$bil.)	93.5	² 90.6	² ³ 90.9	
Realized gross farm income (\$bil.)	101.1	² 99.2	² ³ 100.0	
Production expenses (\$bil.)	72.9	² 75.5	² ³ 78.0	
Realized net farm income (\$bil.)	28.2	² 23.7	² ³ 22.0	
Balance Sheet of the Farming Sector:				
Assets, total (\$bil.)	476.3	521.3	586.4	January
Real estate (\$bil.)	325.3	371.1	422.3	January
Nonreal estate (\$bil.)	122.5	120.3	132.8	January
Livestock and poultry (\$bil.)	42.4	24.6	29.5	January
Machinery and motor vehicles (\$bil.)	44.4	57.1	66.5	January
Crop inventories (\$bil.) ⁴	22.1	23.3	19.8	January
Household equipment and furnishings (\$bil.)	13.6	15.3	17.0	January
Financial assets (\$bil.)	28.5	29.9	31.3	January
Debt, total (\$bil.)	74.1	81.8	91.7	January
Real estate (\$bil.)	41.3	46.3	51.9	January
Nonreal estate (\$bil.)	32.8	35.5	39.8	January
Proprietors' equities (\$bil.)	402.2	439.5	494.7	January
Debt-to-asset ratio (percent)	15.6	15.7	15.6	January
Agricultural Trade:				
Agricultural exports	22	² 22	1.9	March
Agricultural imports	10	² 9	1.0	March

¹Average annual quantities per family and single person households bought by wage and clerical workers, 1960-61, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

²Preliminary.

³Annual rate, seasonally adjusted, first quarter.

⁴All crops held on farms including crops under loan to CCC, and crops held off farms as security for CCC loans.



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Reporting
Board

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